

NEEDS OF NAVY

ITS PERSONNEL BARELY ONE-FOURTH OF WHAT IS REQUIRED.

Service Is Hampered for Lack of Officers and Men to Care for Ships Now in Commission.

CONGRESS ALONE TO BLAME

CRITICISED BY ADMIRAL CROWNSHIELD IN ANNUAL REPORT.

Every Bureau in the Department Crippled Through Lack of Proper Legislation.

NAVAL ACADEMY SUFFERING

BECAUSE OFFICERS CANNOT BE STARED AS INSTRUCTORS.

Other Nations Rapidly Increasing Both Ships and Men—The Admiral's Recommendations.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The startling statement is made in the report of Admiral Crownshield, chief of the Navigation Bureau, that the present personnel of the navy would form barely one-fourth of the total establishment necessary to fight a first-class European power. It barely sufficed for the Spanish war, and no longer can be considered, the report says, as an effective nucleus about which a larger establishment could be formed in case of war. The admiral regards this need of the navy for officers and men as most urgent. He says the bureau can point to many cases where the service is being hampered by lack of officers. The Naval Academy, suffering for want of instructors, and the present high standard of training cannot be maintained. Every bureau in the department is short of officers, and the service, the report predicts, soon will fall behind in the struggle, first, for leadership, and then for equality, with the other services. The disability of the sea-going corps of officers has greatly increased since the Spanish war, and many of the best officers are being lost as a result of breaking down from overwork.

The admiral severely criticizes the ineffective effort of Congress at the last session to meet immediate needs for officers by authorizing the employment of retired officers, and he demands the immediate repeal of that act. He claims that the retired list, intended as a reward for faithful service, otherwise becomes a hardship and a punishment. The personnel act thus far has resulted in affording less officers than were on the active list before its passage, as, while authorizing an increase, it failed to provide the means therefor, so there are now 131 vacancies in the list of naval officers, when vacancies can be least afforded. Therefore, it is recommended for the next ten years that appointments to the Naval Academy be doubled, the President and representatives in Congress appointing two instead of one wherever authorized now, and in addition, senators being given the same privilege of appointment as representatives. Then, to meet future needs, it is recommended that whenever Congress authorizes an increase of vessels to the navy, it also provide, in the same act, for an increase of officers and men to man the ships.

The report says that England, which this year lays down fifteen war vessels, voted an increase of 430 officers and men to the naval establishment, to man the ships, while Germany, which intends doubling its fleet in the next sixteen years, has provided in the same programme for increasing the personnel by eighty-nine officers and 1,687 men each year until the total increase reaches 35,551. It is declared that it is now impossible to man the vessels of our navy already constructed with our present force, not to mention those building or authorized. Congress is urged to make any increase in personnel immediately available.

The training system as now practiced in the navy is commended and it is declared that by no other means could the navy secure the sailors necessary to man the fleet. Since the close of the Spanish war the department has found that the resources heretofore depended upon to furnish seamen for the navy are no longer adequate. Only 237 seamen have enlisted for the enlistment in the past year, so the department has been obliged to rely upon and develop the training squadron for landsmen and now has about 1,000 men under instruction, who on the average require about six months' training.

Admiral Crownshield regards it as most important commensurate with the war, that the navy should be able to keep always at fair representation on the South Atlantic station, saying that in no part of the world are our vessels more cordially received and nowhere can be traced direct benefits to trade more clearly than on this station. As to the North Atlantic station, regret is expressed that the important drills of the squadron are compelled to be often interrupted by attendance of the vessels at local celebrations, which tend to demoralize the efficiency of the personnel.

One chapter deals at some length with the history of the Asiatic station during the year and the participation of the navy and marine corps in the Chinese operations are set out in some detail. In connection with a reference to the grounding of the Oregon Admiral Crownshield mentions the courtesy shown by the Japanese government in generously extending its resources for repairs to the ship. The report makes the point that the government should construct or acquire on the Asiatic station a dock of its own for the largest vessels.

There were 2,462 desertions from the navy and eighty-six deaths during the past fiscal year. The enlistments number 6,122 from a total number of applicants of 49,854. Over 65 per cent. of the men in the navy are native born, 19 per cent. are naturalized and 9 per cent. have declared intention. Ninety-two per cent. of the landsmen now under training are native born.

Admiral Crownshield finds that the Chesapeake is too small for the midshipmen and asks that she be transferred to the training station at Newport, that another vessel be built for the cadets, to accommodate at least 200 besides her crew. Touching the Naval Academy, it is earnestly urged that no physical disqualifications

of cadets shall be waived hereafter, as there has been a marked deterioration in the past ten years in the physical condition of the graduating cadets, owing to the abandonment of the vigorous "weeding-out" process, which has now fallen into disuse. It is also strongly urged that the two years' supplemental course at sea shall be abandoned. Finally strong commendation is given to the superintendent's recommendation that age limit for cadets upon admission shall be between the ages of fifteen and eighteen, and that the course at the academy shall be four years. Two additional training ships for apprentices at Newport are said to be urgently needed. The report urges continued training of the men in marksmanship.

The admiral makes a strong point in his report of the necessity of naval barracks to take the place of the present receiving ships, which, he says, are nothing more or less than poorly constructed, ill ventilated, badly lighted, unsanitary, old-fashioned floating houses, and in many cases they often fall in being aloft. Congress is urged to authorize an expenditure of \$600,000 for seamen's quarters at New York and at League Island, \$100,000 to be made immediately available.

A mild report upon Congress is contained in the closing paragraph of the report, which calls attention to the discouraging condition in which distinguished officers of the navy have been left by not receiving any formal recognition for their heroic services during the war with Spain. The report says that the navy had no part in the unfortunate public controversy which followed upon the President's recommendation that certain officers should be promoted and adds that thus far there has been no recognition by Congress except of those who shared in the victory at Manila, and those who served elsewhere in the war.

BOERS ROUTED AGAIN

PHILIPPINES REOCCUPIED BY BRITISH AFTER HARD FIGHT.

Kruger and Reitz Asked to Tell Whether the Gold at Hamburg Belongs to the Transvaal.

TWO BOER OFFICERS SLAIN

GEN. FOURIE AND COMMANDANT PRINSEKE KILLED RECENTLY.

Method of Training British Soldiers to Be Changed—Rising of Carlisle Unauthorised.

PRETORIA, Nov. 11.—The British have reoccupied Philippolis after four hours' fighting. General French will take command of the Johannesburg district. The condition of Miss Roberts, daughter of Lord Roberts, is more serious.

is Kruger's Gold?
BERLIN, Nov. 11.—At the trial yesterday in Hamburg to determine whether the South African gold recently confiscated by the Hamburg authorities to safeguard the interest of local insurance companies was owned by the shippers or by the Transvaal government, a motion was made to call Mr. Kruger and F. W. Reitz, state secretary of the South African republic, as witnesses. Decision was reserved.

Baden-Powell III.
LONDON, Nov. 12.—General Baden-Powell, according to the Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail, has contracted enteric fever, but his condition is not serious.

Fourie and Prinseke Killed.
CAPE TOWN, Nov. 11.—Among the Boers who were killed in the recent fighting near Belfast, were General Fourie and Commandant Prinseke.

SESSIONS TO BE SECRET.

Spanish-American Congress to Discuss Extension of Commerce.

MADRID, Nov. 11.—The secret sessions of the Spanish-American congress will begin to-morrow. They will be devoted to a study of various propositions for the development of the commercial relations between Spain and Latin America. The press today warmly welcomes the delegates in language which is circumspect, showing no hostility towards the United States, but upholding the necessity of the unity of the Latin family in America.

At yesterday's session of the congress Senor Sierra, the delegate from Mexico, emphatically disclaimed the idea that there was any incompatibility between the present congress and the one that would be held in Mexico in October of next year for the purpose of discussing customs duties among all the American nations. He expressed the hope that the two congresses would result in benefit not only to all the nations in the western hemisphere, but to all humanity as well, adding that universal blessings would follow if compulsory arbitration for differences between nations should result.

THE PRETENDER PROTESTS.

Don Carlos Says the Rising in Spain Is Against His Wishes.

MADRID, Nov. 11.—The Madrid papers publish a letter from Don Carlos addressed to the Carlist General Moore, in which the pretender protests against the present movement as "contrary to instructions" and characterizes the authors of the rising as "men without consciences." "I shall never abandon my rights," says Don Carlos, "but at the same time I do not wish to ruin Spain. I cannot forget the danger to the integrity of her territory from prolonged insurrection, because it would excite the ambitions of powers which are attentively following events in Spain. The Catalan movement is veritable treason on the part of a few impatient and undisciplined men."

Carlists Captured.

BARCELONA, Nov. 11.—The government troops have captured a band of fifty Carlists near Villa Franca del Panades, twenty-five miles west of Barcelona. They seized a quantity of arms and ammunition.

SCHEME OF ARMY REFORM.

Radical Changes in Training of British Soldiers May Be Made.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—According to the Daily Mail a scheme of army reform of a very sweeping character will come into operation early next year. "The scheme," (CONTINUED ON PAGE 2, COL. 6.)

REGULAR ARMY

CONDITIONS REQUIRE REORGANIZATION ON A LARGER BASIS.

Will Be Reduced to 27,000 Men on the 1st of July Unless There Be New Legislation.

VIEWS OF REDFIELD PROCTOR

A MEMBER OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

No Troops Can Be Kept in the Philippines Unless There Be a Considerable Increase.

ABOUT 60,000 MEN NEEDED

AND CONGRESS WILL BE ASKED TO PROVIDE FOR THAT NUMBER.

More Storage Room for Gold Required by the Treasury Department—Vault Space Insufficient.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Senator Proctor, of the Senate committee on military affairs, and Adjutant General Corbin, of the War Department, held an informal conference with the President yesterday, relative to the legislation to be asked of Congress in connection with the proposed increase of the regular army. "Under the existing law," said Senator Proctor, at the conclusion of the conference, "the present strength of the army—65,000 regulars and 35,000 volunteers—will be reduced on the first day of next July to 27,000 regulars. This is an absurdly small number, and Congress will be asked by the President to reorganize the army upon a larger basis. It will be impossible to keep any troops in the Philippines unless the army is increased, to say nothing of the garrisons for the forts in this country. My own judgment is that Congress will provide a regular army of about 55,000 or 60,000 men, with discretion to the President to raise the total to 100,000 if he finds the larger number necessary. I have no doubt that this legislation will be enacted at the coming session."

MORE STRONG BOXES NEEDED.

Present Treasury Vaults Not Sufficient for Uncle Sam's Gold.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Uncle Sam's treasure boxes are undergoing some important alterations. They are not at all up-to-date in the mode of their construction, nor burglar proof by any means, and it might be a good thing if they were torn out altogether, and replaced with vaults of the proper kind, such as safe-deposit companies have nowadays. But that would cost a great deal of money—perhaps as much as \$1,000,000—and the government would prefer to avoid such an expenditure. Away back in 1832 this question was agitated and Congress went so far as to appoint a special committee, with an appropriation of \$3,000, to make an examination of the vaults in the treasury and report on their condition. The report was decidedly unfavorable, recommending that the vaults be practically obsolete, but nothing was attempted in the way of substantial improvements. It was in the same year that an expert came from New York, and, at the request of the treasurer, with only a few ordinary tools of the kind used in safe repairing, opened one of the big strongboxes in a few minutes.

Seventy-five thousand dollars have been appropriated for the present alterations, which consist in part of a new vestibule and strong doors for the great silver storage vault. This vault cost \$30,000 originally, and extends under the terrace at the south end of the treasury building. It contains a mighty box of steel lattice work, eighty-nine feet long, fifty-five feet wide and twelve feet high, filled with full of silver dollars. Visitors are permitted to walk around the mass of treasure, following a narrow passage which runs between the sides of the box and the steel walls of the vault.

This lattice-work receptacle holds 100,000,000 in silver, which is packed in wooden boxes, two bags of standard dollars to a box, and each box weighing 100 pounds. Formerly the coin was simply stacked up in bags, but notwithstanding the walls of steel, dampness rotted the bags and the money ran out of them. This made extra trouble, requiring fresh counts, and it is no small job to reckon over such a gigantic sum in metal. Hence it was decided to pack the stuff in boxes. Each sack contains \$100,000, and so long as the treasurer's seal on it is intact, its contents do not have to be verified on occasions when recounts are made.

The bond vault is to be enlarged greatly, doubling its capacity—a change made necessary by the increasing number of national banks, which deposit bonds in the treasury. Many private and State banks, taking advantage of the recent act of Congress, are coming in as national banks. A new and thoroughly modern strong room is to be built for the register's office, to hold canceled paper money that is awaiting destruction in the macerator. Meanwhile, the sub-treasury in New York is putting in two additional vaults, one for gold and the other for silver, the latter measuring forty-seven feet in length by twenty-eight feet in width and twelve feet in height. Gold and silver is pouring in there by tons daily, and there is no place to put all of it. The present time that sub-treasury has on hand \$170,000,000 in gold coin and \$58,000,000 in silver coin.

There are now 152,000,000 silver dollars in the treasury at Washington, but only \$6,080,000 in gold coin. The treasury never keeps much gold on hand here, the great stock of the yellow metal being held in New York and at the mint in Philadelphia. If one wants to see crude gold in masses he should visit the mint in the Quaker City, where he will find it stacked up in heaps of bricks—tons on tons of it—all ready for conversion into coin. At the present moment there is \$53,000,000 worth of gold bullion at this mint, with \$17,000,000 in silver bullion and coin.

Notwithstanding the fact that the treasury vaults compare so poorly with the impregnable private steel-clad structures now used by great private concerns that have

valuables to protect, the government feels fairly secure as to the safety of its stored wealth. The best safeguard for coin is its weight. Just to illustrate this fact, it may be mentioned that the \$152,000,000 in silver now held in the strong rooms of the treasury weighs nearly 5,000 tons. A million dollars in gold coin weighs about two tons, and it would take a very strong man to carry off \$20,000 worth of the yellow stuff. Though a gold brick the shape and size of an ordinary building brick represents \$3,000, its "heft" is something astonishing. Suggestions have been made that it might be practicable to burrow beneath the treasury by tunnel and thus pilage Uncle Sam's coffers by a sort of rat-hole method, but, even if this were accomplished, it is difficult to imagine how it would be practicable to remove much of the coin.

October Exports.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The monthly statement of the exports of domestic products, issued by the Bureau of Statistics, shows that during October the exports were as follows, comparisons being made with October, 1899: Breadstuffs, \$21,912,322, a decrease of \$1,128,000; cattle and hogs, \$2,892,351, an increase of \$625,000; provisions, \$15,944,420, a decrease of \$714,000; cotton, \$60,581,107, an increase of \$29,000,000; mineral oils, \$6,129,070, a decrease of \$463,000; for the month, \$105,502,889, a net increase of \$23,393,994. For the last ten months the total was \$655,918,573, an increase, as compared with the corresponding period of 1899, of \$82,055,000.

French Naval Officers in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Admiral Richard, commanding the French fleet now in American waters, arrived here to-day from Baltimore for a visit of several days. Accompanying the admiral are the members of his staff, Commanders Z. E. Guhel and P. E. Bris, and his aid, Y. Doman. The visitors are staying at the Shoreham Hotel during their brief sojourn in the city. To-morrow they will make formal calls on the President and Secretary of the Navy.

Return of Secretary Long.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Secretary Long returned to the city to-day from his trip to Colorado, where he has been on a visit to his daughter.

ALLEGED DIVORCE MILL

WHERE WITNESSES COULD BE SECURED BY UNHAPPY COUPLES.

Woman Who Was Once a Private Detective and a Man Who Served Time for Counterfeiting.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The district attorney's office, which has in hand the alleged divorce mill of Maison and Zeimer, have been tracing the antecedents of Mary H. Thompson, who figured in divorce cases as a witness and is now under arrest. The authorities say the woman comes of respectable parentage. Her mother is said to be a woman of excellent character, and it is on account of her mother and sister Zeimer, who has been recognized by the police in one of the large dry goods stores of the city that the police have decided to allow the woman's real identity to remain in the dark. She will be allowed to figure in the case as Mary Thompson, the name under which she accepted employment from Mr. Zeimer. It has been recognized by the police that Miss Thompson was at one time in the employ of a private detective agency. Another important development in the case is the identification of Frank Wilson, who usually acted as the man correspondent, as a convicted counterfeiter. Detective Drummond, of the United States secret service, has been recognized by the police in the description of Wilson a man whom the secret service had convicted of counterfeiting. He notified the district attorney's office of his suspicions and was asked to go to the Tombs to see if he could identify Wilson. He went to the Tombs and picked Wilson out of a crowd of other prisoners as a man who had been arrested both in Chicago and Philadelphia for counterfeiting. Wilson was convicted in Chicago, Drummond said, and served a long term in prison.

MERELY A RUMOR.

Probably No Basis for the Report that Miners Will Strike Again.

HAZLETON, Pa., Nov. 11.—When asked to-day about the story published yesterday to the effect that there would likely be another strike at the collieries of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company because of alleged refusal to grant a reduction on the price of dynamite, and that President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, and Senator Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, would meet to-morrow in Scranton to talk over the situation Division Superintendent Zerby, who has charge of all the Lehigh Valley collieries in the Hazleton district, said: "I know nothing of any dissatisfaction, and the agreement entered into with our men is being carried out. I am not able, however, to speak for my superiors. I know of no difficulty."

TRIED TO KILL HIS WIFE,

Then Shot Himself and Cut His Throat with a Razor.

BUCYRUS, O., Nov. 11.—Mrs. Amos Dice filed suit for divorce in court here yesterday, and at an early hour this morning her husband beat down her door with an axe and demanded that she withdraw the suit. She refused, and he opened fire on her with a revolver, one of the shots taking effect in her breast. Dice then shot himself and also cut his throat with a razor. The wife fought him off until he dropped dead from loss of blood. Mrs. Dice is now in a critical condition.

BRYAN GOING TO FLORIDA.

Will Attend the Inauguration of His Cousin as Governor.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 11.—Democratic Governor-elect William S. Jennings has been informed that his cousin, W. J. Bryan, will visit him at his home in Jacksonville, Fla., and be present at the inauguration at Tallahassee on the first Tuesday in January.

Failure of Live Stock Company.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 11.—The Elmore-Cooper Livestock Company has filed a petition in bankruptcy. The liabilities, placed at \$800,000, are mostly the result of the cattle plague a year ago. The assets are placed at \$300,000.

AN AGREEMENT

PARTIAL UNDERSTANDING REACHED BY THE POWERS AT PEKING.

Inspired German Statement of the Result of Pourparlers Between the Diplomats.

FEARS OF THE RUSSIANS

GERMANS AND BRITISH SAID TO BE TOO STRICT WITH CHINESE.

And the Czar's Government Thinks Russia Will Reap the Harvest That Is Being Sown.

REVOLT IN SOUTHERN CHINA

THIRDS WORRYING AUTHORITIES IN KWANG-SI PROVINCE.

Boxers Defeated by Imperial Troops with Great Loss—Number of Murdered Missionaries.

BERLIN, Nov. 11.—Following is the full text of the statement, evidently inspired, in the Cologne Gazette of Saturday as to the understanding reached by the representatives of the powers in Peking regarding the Chinese settlement:

"Representatives from the envoys in Peking for the purpose of agreeing on the fundamentals for peace negotiations with the Chinese plenipotentiaries proceeded favorably in the whole series of important points. An agreement has been reached between the powers particularly regarding the punishment of the main culprits, the mandarin and princes; also regarding the witnessing of the execution of such punishments by representatives of the powers; also regarding the principle of paying damages to the several governments for the cost of the China expeditions and for damages suffered by private persons and missions; also regarding the permanent stationing of sufficient guards for the Peking legations; also regarding the raising of the Taku forts, and finally regarding the maintenance of secure and regular communication between Peking and the seashore. About a number of other demands put forth by separate powers negotiations are still pending."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—If, as reported in the Cologne Gazette, the powers have reached a definite understanding in regard to China, its terms, as stated by that newspaper, omit several features which have been a source of discussion among them. Probably the most important of these is the proposition to abolish the cumbersome office of the Tsung-Li-Yamen, or Board of Foreign Affairs, and place the duties of that body under the supervision of one person, who shall be directly responsible for the management of its affairs. This change has been urgently desired by our government, and is believed to find a hearty second among all the powers. Officials profess an unwillingness to discuss with any detail the existing state of the negotiations now in progress, and the impression prevails that if an agreement has been reached it is incomplete, only partial. Nothing came from Minister Conger to-day.

Minister Wu said to-night he had not any information bearing on the movements of the imperial family. He was not disposed to credit the statements that the court intended to go to Sze-Chuan province, further to the west from where it is now, unless compelled to do so as a result of the military operations of the allies.

Manchuria Lost to China.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Dr. Morrison, writing to the Times from Peking Saturday, says: "Li Hung Chang has not yet replied to Admiral Alexief's invitation to resume the government of Manchuria under Russian protection. Russia will require the names of all officials to be submitted to her for approval. Her proposals are tantamount to military occupation, and every Chinese realizes that Manchuria is lost to China. Increasing alarm is felt here at the spread of the insurrection in the southern provinces. No surprise will be caused if Japan intervenes. The trade and financial outlook is very gloomy."

"All the Russian troops here," says a dispatch to the Times from Tien-Tsin, dated Nov. 9, "are being withdrawn."

Russians Restless.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 11.—Russia is becoming increasingly restless on account of the strict course of the allies, particularly the Germans and British, toward the Chinese. "Russians," says the Bourne Gazette, "will reap the harvest of foreigners which the Germans and British are sowing." Officials circles in St. Petersburg do not conceal their dissatisfaction over the recent executions of Pao-Ting-Fu officials.

Friction at Peking.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—"Serious friction has been caused in the peace negotiations in Peking," says the Daily Mail's correspondent at Tien-Tsin, writing Nov. 10, "by Belgium, Denmark, and Holland and Spain clamoring to have a locus standi in any important decisions. Russia and France have supported their claims, which are opposed by the powers. Belgium is especially importunate and intensely pro-Russian."

Too Humiliating.

ROME, Nov. 12.—The Tribune publishes the following from its Peking correspondent: "Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching have informed me that the demands of the powers for the punishment of Prince Tuan and the withdrawal from power of the Empress are too humiliating to be accepted by the Chinese."

TRIADS AND BOXERS.

Imperial Troops Trying to Exterminate Two Armies of Rebels.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 11.—News was received by the steamship Victoria concerning the rebellion in South China. The Triads have broken out in Kwang-Si, and Marshal Su, commander-in-chief of the imperial forces, is asking for 20,000 men to suppress them. The British have dispatched infantry and artillery to guard the Kow-Loon frontier. When the torpedo-boat destroyer Handy was landing men she encountered a force of rebels and threw shells among them as they advanced on San-Chuan, routing them and killing forty.

RULING MANILA

A strong force of Kwang-Si rebels marching to join the Kwan-Sing rebels met and defeated the imperial troops near Kuang-Ning and captured thirty.

Great preparations for the building, mining and drilling of troops were going on in the affected provinces.

A battle was fought at Tsen-Tsou, on the Shang-Tung-Chio-Li border, Oct. 17, between imperial troops and Boxers. General Yuan's troops numbered 8,000 and the Boxers 12,000. Two thousand men were left to guard the Tsang-Chou, and General Mei, in charge of the imperial troops, gave battle outside. The battle lasted all day and resulted in the defeat of the Boxers with great loss. Their leader, Chen, refused to retreat, and when the fight was lost fought with 300 desperadoes in a ravine until all were killed. His head was taken and hung on the walls of the city. Six thousand rebels were killed.

Consul Goodnow, of Shanghai, has made a summary of Boxer outrages, showing that ninety-three American and British missionaries were murdered and 170 other missionaries in Shan-Si and Chi-Li are missing.

Heads Exposed on Poles.

PEKING, Nov. 11.—A profound impression was produced upon the natives at Pao-Ting-Fu by the execution there of the three officials—Tien Yung, provincial treasurer, General Wei Shung Kong and Colonel Kiu—who were condemned by the international court-martial as among those responsible for the massacres. They were beheaded and their heads were exposed on poles for a day before burial.

It is probable, despite discrepancies, that the foregoing officials are identical with those referred to in a dispatch to the Associated Press from Tien-Tsin, dated Nov. 6, which said: "Ting Yung, acting viceroy of Chi-Li, the Tartar General Qwo Heng and Colonel Wang Chau Mei were shot at Pao-Ting-Fu by order of the court-martial."

BATTERED BY THE SEA

VICTIMS OF SATURDAY'S MARINE DISASTER TORN AND BRUISED.

Twenty-Five Bodies of the Thirty-Two Persons Who Lost Their Lives Washed Ashore.

WRECKAGE ALONG THE BEACH

STEAMER CITY OF MONTICELLO BROKEN UP BY THE WAVES.

Fury of the Surf in the Bay of Puget Said to Be Appalling—The Identified Dead.

YARMOUTH, N. S., Nov. 11.—The shore of this county for ten miles east and west is strewn with the wreckage of the hull and cargo of the steamer City of Monticello, which foundered on Saturday morning, and twenty-five bodies of the thirty-two victims of the disaster have been recovered from the sea which is still raging with terrific fury. Many people have assembled at Rockville, near where the first body came ashore, and numerous relatives of members of the crew, who nearly all belonged to points on this coast, have arrived to identify the dead. The bodies were arranged in a room in the public hall and Coroner Fuller, who held an inquest, gave an opinion of accidental drowning. All the bodies are terribly battered.

The first body was found at daylight, when the zinc life boat, which was supposed by the survivors of the first boat to have been swamped, was discovered on the shore. A few yards distant were the bodies of Mr. Edridge, a passenger; Second Engineer Poole, Mr. Fripp, a traveler for McGee's Sons, of St. John, N. B., and the body of a seaman. All four had life belts around them. At short intervals along the beach eleven more bodies were found, making fifteen all discovered up to noon to-day. They had all evidently come ashore in the life-boat and were killed on striking the beach, not one escaping.

The remains so far identified in addition to the four enumerated above are: Rupert Coe, purser of the steamer Prince Edward; Baggage-master Wilson, Deck Hands Johnson, Levi Nickerson, Robert Nickerson, Van Renenburgh, Austin Wickens, James Cole, John E. Whitmore, Stanley Ringer, Winslow Ringer, Harry Copeland and David Benham. The watches in the pockets of two of the men stopped at 12:45 and 12:55 o'clock, respectively. The body of Captain Harding, of the Monticello, has been found at Placentia Point, enclosed with a life belt and fully dressed. One body was recognized this evening as John Richmond, of Essex, N. B., a traveler for a boot and shoe firm. The body of O. N. Coleman, another commercial traveler, who was not previously known to have been on board the Monticello, has been washed ashore and identified. He represented Levi Bros. & Co., Jewelers, Hamilton, Ont., and carried samples in trunks worth \$80,000. One trunk has been found.

No trace of more than three women having been on board the Monticello can be obtained. One of them, Stewardess Smith, is one of the four survivors, and she is too ill to make any statement. Elsie MacDonald was drowned in the surf, and her body has been recovered. The third woman was colored, named Lawrence, and her body was seen in the breakers this afternoon, but could not be reached. Some difficulty has been encountered in figuring out the total loss of life, as a number of passengers joined the Monticello at St. John without first registering at the booking office. They bought their tickets on board.

A revised list of the members of the crew, prepared at the head office of the Yarmouth Steamship Company here, shows that the officers and crew numbered twenty-eight, of whom Third Officer Fleming, Wilson Cook, a deck hand, and Miss Smith, the stewardess, were saved. The total number of people who were on board is now placed at thirty-six. The four survivors are: Captain Smith, a passenger; Third Officer Fleming, guntermaster Wilson and Stewardess Smith. The three men saved agree that the cause of the disaster was, briefly: "The steamer was pounded for hours by sea and gale, sprang a leak and filled; became unmanageable, broke apart and foundered."

It is a coincidence that the ship Peter San-Chuan, routing them and killing forty.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 2, COL. 4.)

FRICTION CREATED BY THE HANDSHIPS OF MILITARY CONTROL.

Causes of Complaint Expected to Be Removed by Civil Commission Now in Control There.

CORRUPT NATIVE OFFICIALS

SITUATION AS PORTRAYED BY A WELL-KNOWN CORRESPONDENT.

Many Abuses Have Arisen That Should and Will Be Remedied When a Stable Government Is Established.

OVERABUNDANCE OF RED TAPE

WHICH ENTAILS BURDENS ON MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS.

Filipinos Unwilling to Express Themselves on the Result of the Election in the United States.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The current number of the New York Independent contains an interesting article on American rule in Manila, written by Harold Martin. He says:

On Sept. 1st and before these words are published, the American Civil Commission will have assumed the legislative control of Philippine affairs. This coming change may be briefly defined as follows: On that date the Civil Commission will become the legislative body of the islands, with powers to levy taxes, and it will alone have power, by means of appropriation, to disburse money from the insular treasury; it will establish a judicial and an educational system, and it will pass all laws; the Commission will act in an executive capacity in the appointment of men to fill all civil positions throughout the archipelago, and this includes the naming of judges, of officials of the educational department and of the officials, pending election, in municipal corporations which it will be the business of the Commission to establish. General MacArthur will remain the executive head of the government, to enforce the laws, the commission passes and to conduct the government in accordance with them until such time as the commission recommends to the President the appointment of a civil Governor. The commission will in due time establish a civil municipal government for Manila, and Americans, foreigners and the more intelligent element of the Filipinos here residing are greatly relieved at the approaching prospect of an end to military rule in the Philippine capital.